

6-17-1963

Kabul Times (June 17, 1963, vol. 2, no. 90)

Bakhtar News Agency

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes>

 Part of the [International and Area Studies Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (June 17, 1963, vol. 2, no. 90)" (1963). *Kabul Times*. 371.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/371>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Newspaper Archives at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kabul Times by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu.



THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +31°C.
Minimum +12°C.
Sun sets today at 7-16 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-34 a.m.
Clear.

—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque
Shar-e-naw; Khyber Restaurant;
International Club; Pamir Cinema;
Near Ariana Afghan Airlines

VOL. II, NO. 90

KABUL, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1963 (JOWZA 26, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 1

Iraqi Troops Kill 300 Kurdish Rebels

BAGHDAD, June 17, (Reuter).—The Iraqi Army fighting rebel tribesmen in Mosul Province in the far north have killed over 300 followers of the Kurdish Chief Mullah Mustafa Barzani and communists, according to an official communique broadcast by Baghdad Radio last night.

Arab and Kurdish cavalry of the Iraqi Army have cleared villages in the Nahr valley and Serafra mountains, the Radio said.

Since last Monday the army has been making a great sweep in mountainous northern Iraq, hunting down tribal partisans supporting Mullah Barzani.

The communique said northern and southern slopes near Sarsang, a one-time northern holiday and ski resort, have been combed and rebel outposts received "direct hits."

Some villages had sworn loyalty to the central Government and many tribesmen had surrendered since the military Governor's offer of an amnesty to those giving themselves up before June, the radio said.

Republicans Ask

Kennedy To Delay Trip

WASHINGTON, June 17, (AP).—Two Republican Senators proposed Sunday that President Kennedy delay his scheduled European trip but a White House aide and a German official said it should not be delayed.

But McGeorge Bundy, President Kennedy's special assistant on national security matters, said he does not think the racial problem was grave enough to demand the President's continuing presence. He noted also that events after the President's trip was first projected more than a year ago have complicated matters. But he said postponement or cancellation now would have quite serious consequences with respect to American clarity of purpose and American decision.

Clashes Between Utmankhail And Pakistani Troops Reported

KABUL, June 17.—A report from Bajawar in Northern Independent Pakhtunistan says that recently an armed clash between Utmankhail nationalists and Pakistani troops occurred at Kulangi near Malakand. The clash took place when the latter tried to infiltrate into Esartetakan area. Details of the clash are awaited.

Dr. Rasoul Meets With HRH Prince Ahmad Shah

KABUL, June 17.—Dr. Abdul Kayeum Rasoul, the Deputy Minister of Public Health met His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society yesterday afternoon to discuss health problems relating to the Society.

A WOMAN IN ORBIT: VALENTINA TERESHKOVA "GIRL AND BOY'S" SPACESHIPS NOW CIRCLING EARTH SUCCESSFULLY

MOSCOW, June 17, (Reuter).—Valentina Tereshkova, the attractive, 26-year-old tractor driver's daughter yesterday became the world's first space-girl. Midnight reports said she was preparing to sleep in her spaceship Vostok six circling earth every 88.3 minutes.

About 14.5 seconds away from her in space was her fellow Cosmonaut Colonel Valery Bykovsky in Vostok five, who was launched into orbit three days ago and at 1900 GMT last night was completing his 38th orbit.

A special edition of Pravda last night continued to build up the picture of Valentina—in a personal talk to the twin Cosmonauts earlier yesterday. Mr. Khrushchev, the Soviet Prime Minister, asked if he could call her "valya."

Pravda said it was the flight of spaceman number one, Yuri Gagarin, which inspired her to

become a Cosmonaut.

She wrote a letter asking if she could fly in space. Pravda said, and the person who received this letter was able to read between the lines and see behind the modest words the beautiful image of the girl who now enchants the whole world.

The newspaper said Valentina had organized a parachutists group at her factory in 1959 and made the first jump to set the other girls an example.

Both Cosmonauts were shown in live television broadcasts from space last night as they crossed the Soviet Union. Both were seen talking to the earth.

As the two spaceships orbited close together, observers thought it possible they would attempt a rendezvous closer than the four miles to which Soviet Nikolayev and Pavel Popovich closed.

Valentina's call-sign is "Seagull." Bykovsky's is "Hawk." Soon after orbiting, Valentina's space-

ship passed close to Bykovsky's and they hooked up by radio to send a joint report to the Soviet Communist Party and Government and personally to Mr. Khrushchev.

Mr. Khrushchev radioed back warm congratulations and cordial wishes for a "happy journey."

Travelling at a distance from the earth of between 113 and 144 miles, Vostok six crosses the Equator at the same angle as Vostok five: about 65 degrees.

Happy crowds in Moscow's Red Square cheered the new venture and radio listeners heard Valentina's excited voice reporting from space: "Here is Seagull. I see the earth... I feel excellent... the machine is working well."

Television viewers saw her smiling hugely from her space-suit.

And an excited woman television announcer exclaimed: "dear, sweet, wonderful Valya."

QUEEN ELIZABETH CONGRATULATES VALENTINA

LONDON, June 17, (Reuter).—Queen Elizabeth today congratulated Soviet Union's first woman in space, wishing her a successful flight.

The Queen in a message to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, said: "I should like to convey my very warm congratulations to Your Excellency and through you to Valentina Tereshkova on her achievement as the first woman in space. I wish her a successful flight."

RADIO RECEIVERS TO BE INCREASED GREATLY DURING SECOND PLAN

KABUL, June 17.—Mr. Mohammad Khalid Roashan, the Deputy Minister of Press and Information, appeared before the Press Commission of the National Assembly yesterday morning to clarify questions relating to the conversion of the Press Department into the Ministry of Press and Information.

One of the members of the Commission asked Mr. Roashan whether the Ministry had any plans to facilitate transmission and reception of radio-programmes for the remote areas of the country. Mr. Roashan said that in the Second Five Year Development Plan it is contemplated to set up a number of relay-stations at suitable and important points in the country. Equipment for this purpose, he said, has been ordered and it is hoped that it will be available early next year. The Deputy Minister of Press added that at present Radio Kabul has three transmitters, one of 10 kilowatts for short-wave broadcasting; one of 20 kilowatts for the medium-wave and one of 50 kilowatts, for short-wave transmission. But these, he declared, cannot fulfill the hopes of the Ministry and, therefore, we have been trying since some time to obtain two 100 kilowatt transmitters for medium and short-wave transmission.

Mr. Roashan also disclosed that the Ministry was endeavouring to set up, with the help of a foreign firm, an assembly plant for cheap transistor-type radio sets. Replying to another question, Mr. Roashan said that machinery at a cost of approximately one million Dollars have been ordered for the Central Printing Press; some of these have arrived in Kabul and the rest are expected to reach (Contd. on page 4)

El-Riyada Medal For Seraj

Mr. Aboushady, Ambassador of the United Arab Republic presented the Medal of El-Riyada, a First-Class sports medal, to Mr. Mohammad Farouk Seraj, President of the Afghan Olympic Federation, at a special ceremony yesterday afternoon.

The Medal has been conferred upon Mr. Seraj by President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic.

Mr. Aboushady, in his speech stressed the importance of sport for the promotion of international brotherhood and understanding and recalled the visit paid by an Afghan hockey team to the UAR during His Majesty the King's visit to Cairo. He praised Mr. Seraj's role in strengthening ties between UAR and Afghan sports organizations.

Mr. Seraj expressed his thanks and also those of all Afghan sportsmen to President Gamal Abdel Nasser for this gracious act of consideration.

The function was attended by Dr. Mohammad Anas, the



Deputy Minister of Education, certain officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, leaders of sporting organizations and Press representatives.

His Majesty Confers Medal To

Baghlan Farmer

KABUL, June 17.—The Medal of Agriculture ("Kurbana") conferred by His Majesty the King upon Haji Saber By, was presented to him yesterday by Dr. Keshawarz, the Acting Minister of Agriculture. Haji Saber By is a farmer from Baghlan, who has taken great pains in developing his farms, especially Japanese mulberry plantations for the use of silk-worm industry.

Rishtya Visits Institute Of Theatrical Arts

KABUL, June 17.—Mr. Rishtya, the Minister of Press and Information inspected the Institute of Theatrical Arts yesterday afternoon and exchanged views with Mr. Faiz Mohammad Khairzadeh, the Chief of the Institute, regarding the promotion of theatrical arts. Mr. Khairzadeh explained to Mr. Rishtya the Institute's programme and introduced to him artists engaged by the Institute.

CHINESE DELEGATION IN KABUL FOR BORDER TALKS

KABUL, June 17.—In accordance with the communique issued on March 2, 1963, regarding officials demarcation of the present boundary-line between Afghanistan and the People's Republic of China, a Chinese delegation arrived in Kabul on Saturday evening for talks on this subject.

FRENCH LAWYER LEAVES FOR HOME

KABUL, June 17.—M. Louis Fougere, the French lawyer, who had come for consultations to Kabul three weeks ago, left for France yesterday. He was seen off at the airport by Mr. Farhung, Mr. Shafik and Mr. Hamidullah, members of the Committee set up to study the Constitution; officials of the French Embassy were also present to bid him farewell.

GARDES, June 17.—General Faiz Mohammad, Governor and Military Commandant of Pakhtia Province laid the foundation stone of a new boy's primary school at Urgun; the land for the school has been donated by the citizens. General Faiz Mohammad also inspected the Zama plantation covering an area of 20 acres. This plantation contains 100,000 shade and 30,000 fruit trees. He also inspected the Tuppa-Urgun plantation which contains one and a half million fruit and shade trees; it covers an area of 1,000 acres and was planted by the Government five years ago.

KABUL TIMES

Published By
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Khatkhat
Editor
S. Khalil
Address:—
Joy Sheer-3,
Kabul, Afghanistan.
Telegraphic Address:—
"Times, Kabul".
Telephones:—
2144 (Ext. 03)
2261 (4, 5 and 6)
Subscription Rates:
AFGHANISTAN
Yearly ... Af. 250
Half Yearly ... Af. 150
Quarterly ... Af. 80
FOREIGN
Yearly ... \$ 15
Half Yearly ... \$ 8
Quarterly ... \$ 5
Subscription from abroad will be accepted by cheques of local currency at the official dollar exchange rate.
Printed at GOVERNMENT PRINTING HOUSE

KABUL TIMES

JUNE 17, 1963

HOW TO CLEAN THE CITY?

Although the sanitation project launched by the Kabul Municipal Corporation, declaring a restricted area against flies, seems at the surface to be a modest and limited one, yet it could lead to a vast system of cleaning the city. The Mayor has appealed for people's co-operation and has asked them to consider the project as one launched by themselves and render their assistance for its successful implementation as responsible citizens. This co-operation should be made available.

The project has been launched in an area of the city where the problem of sanitation as such is not all that acute. The Municipality has done this as a first step to see to what extent such a project is applicable. It will be enlarged in the future so as to embrace all parts of the city.

Although we do not have the slightest intention to belittle this very important step by the Municipality it is imperative to point out that any project of this nature could only become successful if and when the basic causes leading to proliferation of flies are eliminated. Providing a network of drainage for the city should have been considered when the first foundation stone of this city was laid on planned basis. Until we do not think of ways and means to eliminate the sources creating diseases sanitation projects will in the long run prove useless.

It is indeed important that in a very short time the Municipality should publicly commit itself to build a regular system of drainage for those parts of the city where houses have been built on a planning system. The older sections of the city are apt to be destroyed as time passes, and there, too, it is our hope that no reconstruction project will be launched without first making full provisions for a drainage system. It is also hoped that international organizations concerned should also help and guide the Municipality in launching task and hope for its success.

WORLD TRADE NECESSARY FOR WORLD ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROGRESS

World trade is a vital condition for world economic and social progress. It is a necessary condition, for progress at the stage in the history of the human race on which we are now embarking, is of course, in no way a sufficient condition. But that is another story. In the present paper I am concerned only with the world trade as a necessary condition for world economic and social progress.

What can we do to facilitate and stimulate world trade in a truly effective way?

Here I must make a confession of faith. It is my deepest conviction that we would start on the wrong road if we aimed at the creation of blocks, whether they be small or large. Too much of the discussion today has centered around questions like this: Should we aim at a Nordic block? Or at the perfection of the EFTA block? Or should we aim at a Commonwealth-EFTA-United States block?

When thinking of world economic and social progress we must free our minds completely of the concept of blocks, whether they be small or large and whether they be economic, political or military. World economic and social progress depends on the organization of something which is of a purely international trade nature and which in principle—if they so desire—be adhered to by any country or group of countries regardless of internal economic system or race or creed. (The EEC may, of course, adhere if it any country or group of countries so choose). And the adherence of that wants to join, must be possible by a fairly simple administrative arrangement which will assure automatic balancing in international trade we shall never be able radically to eliminate the strangulation effect which is produced because each country separately has to protect its balance of payments. Under certain circumstances these separate actions may even create a general scramble for liquidity which causes a substantial part of human and physical resources to be laid idle. This is a particularly important aspect of international trade at a moment where there is a threat of world depression.

NOMADISM AND STUDIES IN PAKHTUN NOMADISM

PART VII
By KLAUS FERDINAND
Danish Scientific Mission to
Afghanistan 1953-55 and 1960

A very typical example in this direction is the Hazarboz, a Mohmand tribe, which for many years have specialized in tea trading. Of about 700 families, today only 30 have any animals. They still move between Nangarhar and the Kabul area, but now almost exclusively on lorries. This nomad trading, which I have sketched, is a peculiar feature in Afghan nomadism, and one of the solutions open to nomads to solve their immediate problem. Nomadism is, as we have found in Afghanistan, and also in all other areas, a way of life, an occupation, which is not self-sufficient. One does not find any nomads living exclusively on their own products, they are forced to be in relation with other occupational groups, farmers, artisans etc., most important of course are farmers. In different geographical regions nomads have tried to cope with this situation in different ways. In Arabia and in Saharaberry they obtained the vital agricultural products for their survival. In Afghanistan the nomads have developed trade, through which they accomplish the same, and as a result of this trade, or from wealth from other sources, many have been able to acquire lands, so they are not dependent on others to get the vital agricultural products they need. Quite a number of nomads have acquired lands at different places along their route though this does not always imply that they settle immediately.

This nomad trade has as far as I can see, already passed its climax, the bazars have become smaller, the trading facilities for the local people have improved, the money payment also slowly diminishes the barter trade, and the traders realize that their difficult life can be changed for an easier equally profitable one. Quite a lot of these traders have acquired lands either in the Hazarajat, Logar or other regions, and some have already settled there, and again others have modernized and become lorry owners.

We take the sanitation project launched by the Municipality on Saturday to be the beginning of this very important task and hope for its success.

THE LANGUAGE PRESS AT A GLANCE

In welcoming the agreement of the American Government to ship 47,000 tons of wheat to Afghanistan as economic assistance, the daily Anis of yesterday in its editorial hoped that it would help in keeping the price of wheat and flour in the market stable.

It is important to keep the price of wheat which is the most essential food in Afghanistan from rising abruptly, because in addition to affecting prices in general it would lead to a situation which the farmers feel compelled to sow wheat instead of some other important agricultural commodities such as cotton and beet root.

The result will be not only a set back in our industrial production using these items as raw material but the country will lose substantial amount of the much-needed foreign currency obtained from the export of these raw materials.

The editorial also said in case the imported wheat is suitable for sewing and is of a better variety it could be used partly for this purpose quite advantageously.

The same issue of the paper carried a note by Mr. Mohammad Shafique from Karta-e-Wali suggesting that other traders should also be allowed to act as agents of Volkswagen company in this country.

The Indamer Company, said the note, which at the moment is the sole agent of Volkswagen has monopolised the import of spare parts needed for such cars. Generally speaking the establishment of such companies is considered an economic asset for the country, but the way this company is operating can hardly achieve this end.

The customer faces many difficulties when he refers to Indamer to get his car serviced. First of all he is told that the part or parts needed are not available in the Company stores. As soon as a consignment of spare parts arrives it is dispensed with almost immediately. A customer must therefore, be constantly on the watch so that he may not miss his chance of getting the part he needs.

Prices for these parts are no where near being reasonable and they are set as the company wishes. It has been witnessed that some parts which are also available in the bazaar are sold at much lower rates than the Company prices.

The Company, continued the note, does not hand over the parts to the customers but insists that its own mechanics should service the car; again the charges are very high and the standard of the service is highly disorganized, quite low. It cannot be understood whether Indamer rates are being checked by the concerned authorities or not? Can something be done to put a stop to such unwarranted monopolies, concluded the note.

A letter to the editor published also in yesterday's Anis complained that most of the technical facilities such as radios, gramophones, tape recorders and etc. imported to this country are not home guaranteed. Spare parts needed for them cannot be found and the economic problems in acquiring useless junks of wire and metal. The letter invites attention of the concerned authorities towards self-sufficiency which are not guaranteed by the manufacturers and their sales agents should be compelled to import sufficient quantities of the spare parts needed.

Radio Kabul Programme

MONDAY

EXTERNAL SERVICES
First English Programme:
On 19 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m.
A.S.T. = 10-30 GMT Music 3-07;
3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-15; Music
3-15-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music
3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:

On 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.
Urdu Programme:
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T. = 14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40;
Commentary 6-40-6-48; Music 6-48-7-00.

Russian Programme:
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.
Arabic Programme:
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25 Metre Band.

German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.
French Programme:
11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.
Western Music:
5-00-5-30 p.m. three times a week
9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical and light music, alternating weeks.

Air Services

TUESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES DEPARTURE:

DEPARTURES:

KABUL-KANDAHAR
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 12-30

KABUL-DELHI
Dep. 10-00 Arr. 16-40

KABUL-BEIRUT
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 19-10

ARRIVALS:

KANDAHAR-KABUL
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30

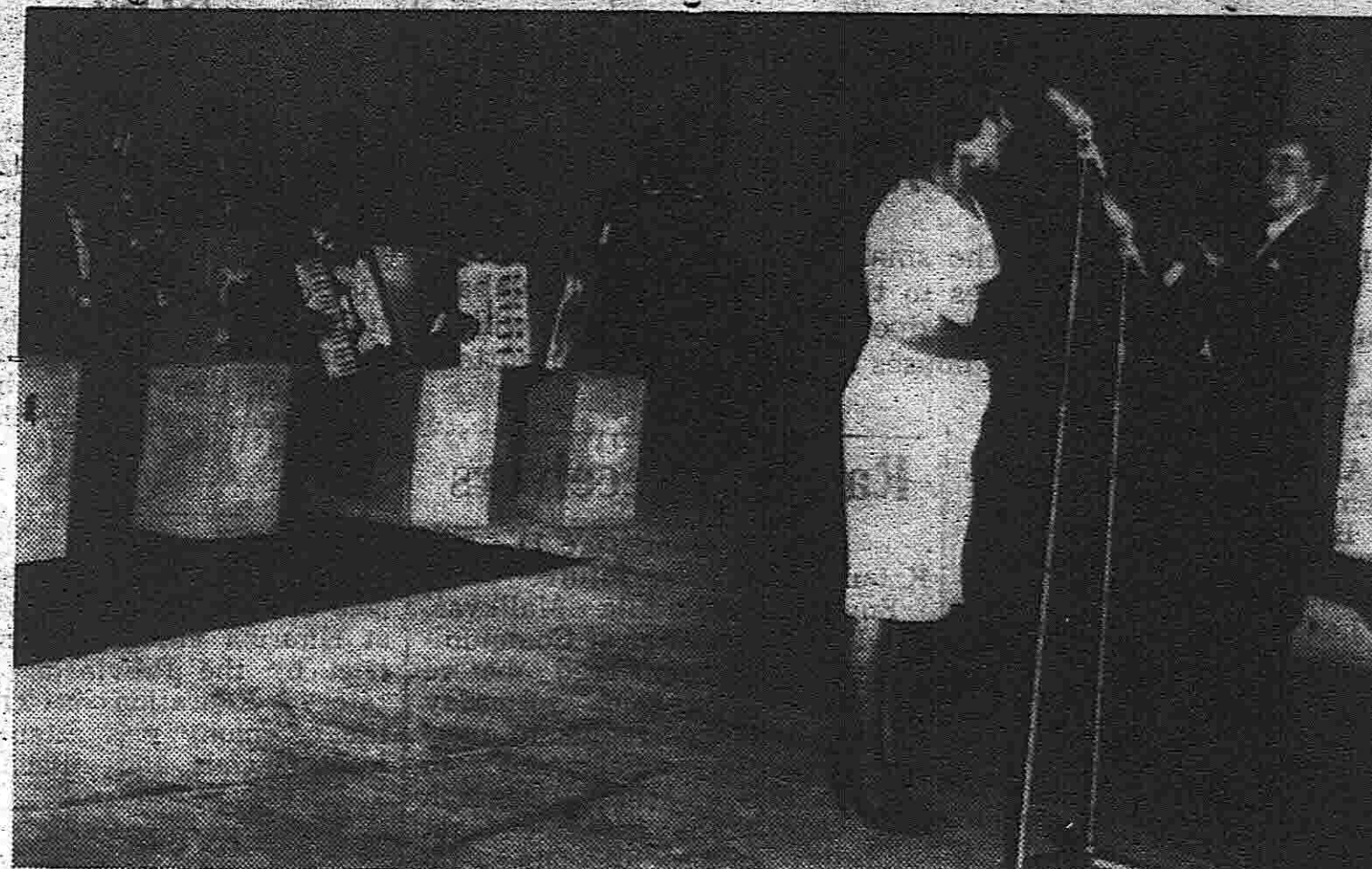
Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20697-21122
Traffic 20150-24041
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732
Airport 23810

Pharmacies

Karta-Char
Afghan
Iqbal
Inayat
Nizam
Phone No. 23829.
Phone No. 22919.
Phone No. 22743.
Phone No. 20080.
Phone No. 22603.

Concert By Kabul Radio Orchestra



Mrs. Zheela one of the most favourite vocalists of Radio Kabul, singing a number at Kabul Nandari before a highly enthusiastic audience.
Mrs. Zheela's soft and romantic voice has won her many a devoted fan. Her enchanting voice is coupled with a warm personality. She is seldom found without a smile on her face.

SHIBERGHAN: A FLOURISHING CITY IN NORTHERN AFGHANISTAN

The District Government of Shiberghan is situated at a distance of 800 km. northwest of Kabul to the west of Mazar. It is 390 metres above sea level. Shiberghan had no modern buildings until 1936. It consisted only of some shops, narrow streets lined by mud-houses very poorly constructed. However, its unique position from the view point of cotton, wool, karakul and carpet production, made Shiberghan a key city in the north to benefit from the construction schemes for many Afghan towns. Between the year 1937 and 1951 foundation for "new" Shiberghan was laid. Several main roads and a public park were among the first to be constructed. A mosque, a Government building, and a modern hotel were also built. These were completed in 1942, at a time when Shiberghan was a section of the Mazar Province.

The completion of construction work was ordered by His Majesty the King some three years ago when Shiberghan was administratively separated from Mazar. The area set aside for the town was 2,000 metres square. Construction was divided into seven sections. In the first stage 380 lots were distributed to people who needed to construct private homes. These homes were designed and built in one or two stories in accordance with a plan approved by the Municipality of Shiberghan. About ten acres of land was set aside for the residences and offices for specialists, officials and employees of the Petroleum Research Centre, the proof for the presence of petrol in Shiberghan,

increased industrial possibilities for Shiberghan. It also caused an influx of population to the town.

By 1962 fifty three modern, sturdy structures were built for Government offices, municipality and other economic and industrial concerns. Most of the 380 lots distributed among the residents of Shiberghan, have also been completed. Most of the raw materials, needed for construction, do not exist in Shiberghan and should be imported from far distances: 20 to 40 kilometres. Stones needed for masonry work are sold according to how much they weigh. Likewise, timber came from Saripul and Sangi Charok. Timber for windows and doors, door hinges, door knobs, etc. and glass came from Kabul and Mazar. The local Government authorities, however, have come into the picture by helping the citizens in the transport of construction equipment. As a result, today the new Shiberghan has taken on the form of a really modern town.

Plans for the expansion of forest areas and trees have been implemented. The Agriculture Ministry's nursery has now more than 50,000 saplings. The central section of the town's wide lanes have also been used as nurseries for evergreens and citizens have been offered the use of saplings from these nurseries in their homes.

The Petrol Exploration Authority has helped dig a deep well in Shiberghan for drinking water for the use of which currently pipes are being laid into homes. Power is procured from a diesel generator producing 24 kw.

and the local government authorities are planning the purchase of a bigger generator with more capacity.

The cinema house, built for about 2 million Afghans two years ago is among the most beautiful structures in town.

The public hospital when completed will have equipment to receive 15 inpatients and treat almost all kinds of sicknesses in its out-patient section.

The Shiberghan Industrial Company employs 400 workers in its 17 different sections. Established in 1960, the Company began production of construction material such as brick, windows, doors, furniture, cement fence blocks as well as carpets and other textiles. Today it produces 500 sq. metres of carpets, 750 sqm. of galeams (another form of woollen rug) and 7,000 sqm. of cotton textiles annually. Its carpentry section takes care of almost furniture requirements. Cement tubing, and fence-blocks are produced by the thousands.

A section for shoe manufacturing, established in 1962, tans 5,000 skins a year and manufactures annually about 1,000 pairs of shoes.

The kilns, also belonging to the Company, produce 1.2 million of gypsum annually. In this way construction work goes on without stop in Shiberghan centre it is not long when this town will be a modal town in design and centre of various small industries as well as some important products such as petrol and natural gas.

THREE GERMAN GLOBETROTTERS IN KABUL

Three German hiking students, arrived at Kabul recently with the aim of getting a first hand knowledge about Afghan people as they have done in other countries. They are Klaus Stolling, 22 years old, Raphael Reich, 26 years old and Dieter Lamek, 21 years. These three did not travel by the most convenient means of transportation, the aeroplanes, but preferred to make their way overland. This is how they give their impressions about this country.

"Entering Afghanistan through the border post of Islam Qala, we were very surprised to be welcomed to this country in the German language: 'Herzlich Willkommen in Afghanistan'." "Already on the first day we were invited by an Afghan family and came to appreciate the Afghan hospitality which is famous all over the world. In Herat we visited the magnificent Big Mosque and were guided by very helpful students through the picturesque bazars."

"We found out that it is a pity that only very few tourists visit Afghanistan which is not spoiled at all by the international tourism snobism, but was able to keep its unique originality."

Klaus who travelled already through the South Americas and Africa did not expect the people to be simple and honest as they are in the villages.

Raphael who saw so far only the high developed countries in Europe thinks that Afghanistan has all the facilities to modernize itself. The three students hope that with all this modernization, already started all over the country, the historical past will not be covered.

Dieter who compared Afghanistan with all the other Muslim countries was impressed to find the people faithful in God and content with their lives. Arriving in Kabul after having visited Kandahar, they were fascinated by the contrast between the ultra modern buildings and the picturesque 'Chi Khanas' or tea houses standing so close together.

"We were astonished to see so many foreigners helping Afghanistan. We visited the International Club of Kabul where Americans, Russians, Germans and Afghans sat together in a friendly atmosphere."

"In a couple of days we are obliged to leave Afghanistan as we are supposed to be in New Delhi within the next two weeks to participate in a Congress of the Civil Service International."

"Although it was only in Tehran three weeks ago that we met each other for the first time, we have decided to travel together as all of us have the same aim, that is to be in Tokyo in 1964 for the Olympic Games. Meanwhile, having more than a full year time, we intend to cross Pakistan to reach India and to spend then the summer months in the cool north of Kashmir, Nepal and other hill resorts. Thereafter, we would like to see most of the points of interest in India and then to be in South East Asia for the winter season, where we hope to earn some money enabling us to continue our trip. This should not be too difficult with Klaus playing the guitar, Raphael the Harmonica and Dieter being the vocalist. Our combination proved already in Tehran to be successful where we performed at the Miami Nightclub, as well as at the Shoukufe-Noh."

One thing is sure for us, we shall remember Afghanistan as a wonderful country and will not fail to visit it again in the near future.

Blondie By Chic Young



New British Envoy Arrives In Kabul



KABUL, June 17.—Mr. A.J. De La Mare the new British Ambassador at the Court of Kabul arrived by air in Kabul yesterday afternoon.

He was met at the airport by Mr. Mohammad Amin Etemadi, the Deputy Chief of Protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mr. De La Mare, who is 49, and is married with three daughters, has been a member of the British Foreign Service since 1936. During this time he has served in Japan, Korea and the United States of America. His last appointment was in the Foreign Office in London.

Tass Denies British Paper's Charges

MOSCOW, June 17, (Reuter).—The Soviet News Agency Tass Sunday denied that former Soviet Assistant Naval Attache in London Eugene Ivanov had conducted any negotiations about British mediation in the Cuba crisis.

The Earl of Arran, a British newspaper columnist, told the Earl of Home, British Foreign Secretary, Captain Ivanov had suggested to him last October that the British Government call a summit meeting on the Cuba crisis.

Ivanov was a lover of model Christine Keeler, and is one of the central figures in the security aspects of former War Minister John Profumo's affair with Miss Keeler.

Tass said "certain bourgeois newspapers" had been trying to tie up the Profumo affair with matters of Britain's security, hinting at Ivanov's complicity.

"Apparently to lend weight to such fabrications the newspapers printed definitely-inspired allegations that Ivanov during the Caribbean crisis either conducted or tried to conduct some kind of negotiations with British representatives about Britain's mediation in settling the Caribbean crisis."

FOR RENT

For rent on reasonable terms, newly-built, two-storey house, bath rooms attached, adjacent to International High School, Kartawali.

All modern amenities with telephone, please contact the House or ring 22745.

How Fire Destroyed 115 Houses In Small Mountain Town Of Kaja?

JALALABAD, June 17.—The small town of Kaja, situated at a distance of 45 kilometres to the south-west of Jalalabad suffered heavy loss of property due to the conflagration which took place on June 10th; 115 houses and 142 shops were gutted down.

Mr. Abdul Kader Kazizadeh, the Commissioner of Khugiani told a Bakhtar correspondent on Saturday that the fire spread rapidly due to the strong wind which had been blowing since a week, the easily combustible timbered structures and the presence of large stocks of timber, kerosene and other oils; absence of modern equipment and a fire-department also contributed to the losses.

He disclosed that the authorities had distributed tents among the populace and plans were being drawn up to provide effective relief to the victims.

Mr. Kazizadeh praised the work done by officials, students, and the military and police personnel, but, he said, lack of fire-fighting equipment and the blustery wind made their job difficult.

The losses would have been more serious, he said, if assistance had not come from Jalalabad and Kabul, whence the fire-brigade arrived at nine in the evening.

KABUL, June 17.—Engineer Artgemekov, Chief of the Moscow Institute for Survey and Research arrived in Kabul yesterday; he was met at the airport by Mr. Ebadi, the Deputy Mayor of Kabul and certain officials of the Kabul Municipal Corporation. During his fortnight's stay in Kabul, he will confer with the Municipal authorities about building plans for the city.

Radio Receivers

(Contd. from page 1)

Kabul in the near future.

Engineer Nasratulla Malikyar, the Deputy Minister of Communications also appeared before the Law Commission yesterday to deliver written replies to questions regarding amendment to Section (26) of the Telegraph Act. Mr. Malikyar agreed that in future any contemplated increase in postal and telegraph rates would be brought before Parliament for its approval.

The Finance and Budget Commission in its meeting yesterday took under consideration the planned establishment of a sub-divisional government at Wardak.

Rumanian Plane Crashes Killing Twenty Six

VIENNA, June 17, (Reuter).—A Rumanian chartered airliner with 27 passengers and four crew aboard crashed in southeast Hungary yesterday.

A Budapest airport officer said there were no survivors.

The traffic officer said by telephone the plane was on a flight from Munich to Bucharest and Konstanza and all the passengers were tourists from West Germany.

The Hungarian news agency MTI said a committee of experts

Home News In Brief

KABUL, June 17.—Mr. Abdul Shukoor Babakarkhail, the Director of Education of Ghazni Province laid the foundation stone of the regular primary school for boys at Waghaz in Jaghatoo District on Saturday. The single-storey school is being built in an area of 2 acres. The land and funds for the school building have been provided by the local populace.

KANDAHAR, June 17.—A village school for boys was opened at Khurma village in Terin District by the Provincial Directorate of Education on Thursday; the ceremony was attended by local officials and citizens.

KABUL, June 17.—Mr. Zulfikari, the Iranian Ambassador at the Court of Kabul returned from Tehran to Kabul yesterday afternoon.

KABUL, June 17.—Mr. Antonov, the Soviet Ambassador in Kabul left for Moscow yesterday; Ambassador Antonov is on leave.

KABUL, June 17.—A boy's village school was opened by the Directorate-General of Education of Kabul Province yesterday at Kutta-Chashikhoy in Deh-Subz

had left Budapest to inquire into the accident, between the villages of Totkomlos and Bekesamson.

In Cologne, a spokesman for the West German airline Luft-hansa said a Rumanian twin-engined Ilyushin-14 which they had chartered from the Rumanian Airline Iarom took off from Munich early yesterday for Konstanza on the Black Sea but had apparently not arrived there.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30 p.m. Russian film; KOTOZOV with translation in Persian.

At 8 and 10 p.m. English film; THE ROUGH AND THE SMOOTH starring: Nadja Tiller, Tony Britton and William Bendix.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; WILD DOG with translation in Persian.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; SEVEN MIDWIVES with translation in Persian.

ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; CAPTAIN GRANT'S CHILDREN with translation in Persian.

Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, June 17.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank

Buying Rates In Afghani

Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar.
Af. 140 per Pound Sterling
Af. 12.50 per Deutsche Mark
Af. 11.6414 per Swiss Franc
Af. 10.1214 per French Franc
Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cheque)
Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cash)

Selling Rates In Afghani

Per unit of foreign currency:
Af. 50.65 per U.S. Dollar
Af. 141.82 per Pound Sterling
Af. 12.6625 per Deutsche Mark
Af. 11.7928 per Swiss Franc
Af. 10.2530 per New French Franc
Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cheque)
Af. 8.00 per Indian Rupee (cash)

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

FOR SALE

1961 Volkswagen. In perfect running order. Complete with accessories and spare wheel. Tax paid. Highest offer before June 30 accepted. Ring British Embassy No. 20512 between 8-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.

WANTED

English Typists and Stenographers wanted by Agency for International Development. Contact personnel.

FOR SALE

Peugeot car excellent condition apply Commercial Attache French Embassy. Tel. 23171 morning hours.

AEROFLOT FARES IN AFGHANI (SOVIET AIRLINES)

FROM KABUL/TO:	Passenger Fare		Excess Baggage Per Kg.
	One Way Af	Round Trip Af	
TASHKENT	2,870.00	5,455.00	29.00
MOSCOW	8,780.00	16,685.00	90.00
AMSTERDAM	15,940.00	30,286.00	179.00
BERLIN	14,265.00	27,125.00	156.50
BELGRADE	14,240.00	27,055.00	156.00
BRUSSELS	15,975.00	30,353.00	180.00
WARSAW	12,910.00	24,580.00	149.00
VIENNA	14,125.00	26,838.00	154.00
COPENHAGEN	15,030.00	28,555.00	169.50
LENINGRAD	9,480.00	18,010.00	100.00
LONDON	17,100.00	32,490.00	195.00
PARIS	16,275.00	30,925.00	183.00
PRAGUE	14,470.00	27,440.00	165.00
SOFIA	14,804.00	28,130.00	165.00
STOCKHOLM	13,795.00	26,211.00	155.00
HELSINKI	12,875.00	24,463.00	141.50

EFFECTIVE MAY, 27, 1963